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SUNDAY, JUNE 27, 1897.

MONDAY'S MEETINGS AND EVENTS

Syracuse Lodge, K. of P., Odd-Fellows' Hall.
 Pickett Camp, C. V., Central Hall.
 Jefferson Lodge, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows' Hall.
 Richmond Lodge, I. O. O. F., Belvidere Hall.
 Anawan Tribe, I. O. R. M., Laube's Hall.
 Indiana Tribe, I. O. R. M., Toney's Hall.
 Grove Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Good Temple's Hall.
 E. E. Lee Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
 Patrick Henry Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Powhatan Hall.
 Capital City Lodge, I. O. O. F., Concordia Hall.
 West-End W. C. T. U., Y. M. C. A. Parlors.
 Rescue Lodge, I. O. G. T., Gatewood's Hall.
 Cherry Lodge, I. O. G. T., Springfield Hall.
 Myrtle Temple Lodge, I. O. G. T., Pine-Street Baptist church.
 McGill Catholic Union, Cathedral Hall.
 Carpenters' Union, Concordia Hall.
 Company E, First Regiment, Armory.

ONE OF THE EVIL RESULTS OF JINGO

ISM.

If the news sent out from Washington is to be credited, Japan's protest against the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by this country is much more than a protest. It is an ultimatum and notice to the United States that the annexation cannot be made until Japan has been coerced by war into assenting to it. Neither Congress nor the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate will allow the protest to be published, but these things always leak out, and this is the form in which it is now stated to the public.

This country has had the friendliest relations with Japan ever since she opened her doors for the entry of foreigners within her dominions, and there would be universal regret in the United States if anything should occur that would interrupt the amicable relations between the two countries. But it is useless to attempt to disguise the fact that, if Japan has really taken a position of this sort, the annexation party will be prodigiously strengthened here. If the subject were left free from all influences calculated to arouse the passions of the people, we think it very likely that by next winter, which is the earliest period when the treaty can probably be acted on, the common sense of the people would manifest itself so unmistakably against annexation that the Senate would most likely refuse to ratify it. But the country will not relish the idea that annexation is dropped, because Japan threatens to discipline us if we persevere in the scheme of annexing the islands. If this has actually been done the subject will inevitably drift away from the moorings of its merits and will be discussed from the standpoint of whether or not we can permit Japan to bully us. When it passes into that stage, rational discussion of it will at once cease, and passion will assume entire control.

It seems positively farcical that Japan should have made a threat of this sort against this country. But her people are proud and high spirited, and, in the main, very with China, a power ten times as great apparently, as she is, has given her an exaggerated idea of her own resources, and she, no doubt, thinks that she would be more than a match for us if an issue were made between us.

Nevertheless, intelligent and well-informed men would look upon such a threat as simply ridiculous. The Japanese would no doubt fight the ships that they have with great gallantry, but we could already far overmatch her in ships, and we would, of course, begin to build an indefinite increase of them if we were at war with her. Where she could build one more we could build a hundred, and it would, therefore, be but a short time before the war would assume the proportions of a struggle between a baby and a giant. Nevertheless, we do not like considering the subject from this standpoint. Japan has been our very sincere friend in the past, we like her, and we do not want our friendly relations with her broken up. This is the first outcome of the evils of Jingoism. If we allow it to control us in our foreign policy there is no end to the further complications that it will involve us in.

The effect which a position of this sort

taken by Japan is likely to have in this country is very well understood in England. The Daily Graphic, commenting upon Japan's protest, says:

"Japan is likely to defeat her own ends by addressing a bellicose remonstrance to the United States on the subject of Hawaii. The policy of annexation is not very popular in America, but any attempt at dictation will only be resented, and will strengthen the case for the annexationists by the suggestion of an eventual Japanese annexation."

This is entirely true. The Jingoism and annexationists could not have secured so strong an ally as a threatening attitude by Japan would be. Even the most conservative of our population resent the idea that we are to be bullied into doing or not doing anything, and the merits of a case are always lost sight of when the issue is made one of compulsion or not.

In the British House of Commons Mr. Beckett asked a day or so back "whether the government was aware that Queen Liliuokalani had been deposed by a monarchist, and assumed sovereignty over Hawaii, and now to save themselves from the resentment of the people, have requested the American government to annex Hawaii, and whether Great Britain proposed to allow this most important coalition state to pass into the hands of the United States without protest?"

Mr. Curzon answered for the government that it did not feel called upon to express an opinion relative to the circumstances out of which the present situation had arisen—which was an eminently sensible way in which to treat the subject.

SENSIBLE ADVICE TO THE SOUTH.

The newspapers have had a great deal about Mr. John E. Searies, treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company in the last few years, but we do not recollect a simple foolish utterance that he has made. Mr. Thomas P. Grady, of the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore, had an interview with him recently for that journal from which we quote below. If the people of the South would abuse Mr. Searies less because he is connected with a great industrial organization and would not listen to and act upon what he says, they would find their material prosperity growing far more rapidly than it does.

Mr. Searies said in part:

"If Secretary Herbert, in his recently published interview in the Manufacturers' Record, is correct in his estimate of fundamental condition, and especially in assuming that the Anglo-Saxonism of the South may be relied upon to insure conservatism and sound principles, there is no reason why the Southern States may not come rapidly to the front as a field for investment and development and enter upon an era of prosperity hitherto undreamed of."

"The Southern States have to-day larger and more valuable and varied undeveloped resources than any other region of which I have any knowledge. Capital, coupled with industry, will develop their resources with marvelous rapidity under favorable conditions, and it only remains for the student Anglo-Saxon elements throughout the South to develop a public sentiment which is broad and fair-minded and just, and they will open the floodgates through which will flow in a tide of prosperity equal to anything we have seen in the economical development of the Western States during the last three decades."

"It takes money to make money," and the money to make the South rich is awaiting investment in the fields and forests and mines, when the people of the South, putting aside the modern heresies regarding capital, reasserting inherited principles and living up to time-honored traditions, shall make the visiting dollar like the visiting guest, safer in the South against any and all enemies than anywhere else in the world."

"The notion that in some way capital can be legislated out of the hands of its owners and into the pockets of the many is the popular delusion of the day, and this idea must give place to the truth."

"The whole trend of development in this country is toward economy of production and elimination of unnecessary charges and useless burdens; hence by inexorable economic laws, other conditions being equal, raw material is manufactured at as nearly as possible, the point of production."

"Apply this principle to the products of the South and estimate, if you can, the multiplication, variety and extent of the industries awaiting development."

"But this development requires capital, you say, and it does, and that capital, as I have already stated, is ready to-day for the construction and operation of new industries immediately it is seen that public sentiment in the South is ready to adequately safeguard it and protect those who enter into partnership with its people for a common benefit."

"If at this particular juncture, where in many of the States efforts are being made to protect capital and to restrict its use, the South were to throw its doors wide open with guarantees of protection to investors, I believe there is in store for it such prosperity as would surpass anything the country has ever seen."

"Each year during which the people of the South delay such safeguards and such action is another year's postponement of the era of prosperity and of the general welfare."

Nothing truer was ever said than that it takes money to make money and we are simply drying up our own resources when we enact laws hostile to capital."

THE SHAW MEMORIAL.

In the current number of the Century Magazine there is an exquisitely illustrated article upon the Shaw Memorial, the artistic work of which was by the sculptor, St. Gaudens.

The bas relief, which has very recently been unveiled on Boston Common, represents a beautiful specimen of the Anglo-Saxon soldier, mounted on a war-like charger, with drawn sabre, riding beside a column of negro soldiers, whose faces are typical of the African race. Above the heads of these men floats a figure in half relief, beckoning to the men with her left hand, while in her right she clasps poppies, the symbol of death. The whole effect of this work is inspiring, and suggests the idea of noble heroism in the principle figure, and of determined courage in the soldiers who follow him. It is as though an Apollo, inspired with heroism and philanthropy, was leading a forlorn hope for the desolate and oppressed. This is the moral which this monument is intended to teach. In glorifying Colonel Shaw, Massachusetts is presenting him as a type of its own philanthropy and patriotism.

The story in brief is this: Colonel Robert G. Shaw, a graduate of Harvard, and one of the most highly-connected men in Massachusetts, accepted the office of colonel of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment of negro troops, composed, we believe, largely of negroes from the Sea Islands of South Carolina, and was killed on the 15th day of July, 1863, while leading those negroes in an assault upon Battery Wagner. Battery Wagner was manned by South Carolinians, who were defending their native State from invasion.

We have no words of reproach for Col-

onel Shaw. He has laid down his life in the discharge of his duty, as he saw it. But we must protest against the historical inferences which will be drawn from this memorial, because it will present Massachusetts as the vindicator of negro freedom before the world. We wish to call attention to the fact that the same State which erected this memorial, and gave its name to this regiment of negroes, to attack South Carolinians for their own soil, exerted all its powers to have negroes made slaves when its vote could probably have settled the slavery question in favor of liberty.

When the question of slavery was under debate in the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut voted uniformly for the extension of the slave trade, not only until 1800, but until 1808, while Virginia and Delaware, with Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York were opposing any further extension of a trade which Virginia had many years before pronounced both inhuman and disastrous. But for the aid which the three States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut consistently gave, the slave trade would never have existed after the establishment of the Constitution. And when Virginia secured its limitation to 1800, it was the vote of Massachusetts and Connecticut and New Hampshire that had it extended to 1808, and thus introduced such a number of negroes in slave ships, chiefly owned in New England, that the New York Tribune, many years before the war, made this declaration: "Had the New England States voted against the extension, the slave trade would have been abolished eight years earlier, preventing the importation of more than 100,000 negroes into this country, and there would have been at the present time (1854) a less number of slaves in the United States by at least 200,000."

It would seem not at all improbable, as there was barely fifty years between the time of the last importation of negroes under this Massachusetts instance and the assault on Battery Wagner, that Colonel Shaw may have led in his regiment against their South Carolina masters, the sons of some of the very negroes that were brought in Massachusetts slave ships, and sold to the South Carolina planters. The money received from these negroes invested in manufacturing enterprises under a protective tariff helped to create the wealth which enabled Massachusetts to liberate those negroes and their children, and enslave the South.

We write this not in a spirit of bitterness, but for the information of many who are not informed of the facts, and that at least we Virginians may not reproach ourselves for having in any way been a party to the alleged cause of the most prodigious civil war the world has ever seen.

FRET NOT THYSELF.

The late Rev. Dr. John E. Edwards, who was known far and wide for his bright and happy disposition which was unabated in his old age, remarked on the occasion of his golden wedding anniversary, that he attributed his good health, his longevity, and in a measure his success to the fact that he had never worried, but had always made it a rule to take like as he found it, and if he had troubles never to take them to bed with him. He declared that in his whole life, he had never lost a night's rest from worry.

There is a whole volume of philosophy and good sense in this. One of the finest sermons that David, King of Israel, ever preached, is found in the first two words of one of his greatest psalms—"Fret not."

What good does it do? Why worry and perplex oneself and lose sleep by worrying over what you cannot control? So far from doing good, worry impairs body, mind and morals, and unfits a man for the duties or pleasures of life. No man should be indifferent, of course, to those things which concern him, but patient meditation is a very different thing from worry. The old woman in meeting summed it all up when she said "I have a great many worries, but I don't let them worry me."

There is but one safe guide. Do your duty, do it as bravely and as intelligently and as conscientiously as you know how, and then let results take care of themselves. The man who pursues that course will live longer and more happily and come nearer working out of all his difficulties, than he who spends his days and nights in useless worry over conditions that he cannot change.

Thackeray tells us that the world is a big looking-glass, and shows every man his own image. Frown at it, and it will frown at you; laugh at it, and it will smile at you; and it is a smiling jolly companion. Therefore be cheerful, and patient under troubles and fret not thyself. That is our Sunday thought to-day.

DANA OF THE SUN.

We have read with sorrow the news that Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, is falling in health and gradually breaking down.

Many harsh things have been said of Mr. Dana, but he is confessedly one of the most brilliant writers who ever conducted an American newspaper.

We spoke the other day of the old-time journalists. Mr. Dana was one of these, and ever one of the leaders, but he has kept abreast of the times, and his newspaper has always been up to date in every department. Mr. Dana is one of the few editors of the old school now alive, and one of the few editors of the day who is as well known as his newspaper. He has never ceased to stamp upon the pages of the Sun his own wonderful personality, and every man who writes for his paper—reporters as well as editors—have caught his spirit, and the Sun bears the impress in its every line of Dana's brilliant mind. If you see it in the Sun, no matter who wrote it, it is Dana—all the way up, all the way down, and all the way through.

The Sun has been erratic, and somebody has said that the paper is not read for its opinions, but for entertainment. But, erratic or not, it is true to its name, and always shines with a lustre and brilliancy of its own. So well, indeed, have the Sun's writers been trained by Mr. Dana that even in his absence his master mind still controls, and although contributing regularly to its columns, few newspaper men even are able to put their hands upon this article or that and say which was written by Dana.

and which by his associates. It is all Dana, whether he writes it or not, for he is ever the inspiration.

We repeat that it is with profound sorrow that we see this brilliant man retired by ill health from the ranks of journalism.

A GOOD RECORD.

Several days ago the Honorable Evening World made the startling announcement that the application of Governor O'Ferrall for membership in Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, of Richmond had been turned down. We explained at the time that the statement was utterly absurd, and that the only ground for it was that Lee Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, had passed a resolution to make Governor O'Ferrall an honorary member, that course being taken because, and only because, of some factional differences among the Junior Confederates. Since then, however, the Camp has passed a resolution making Governor O'Ferrall an honorary member, and so the little incident closes.

A great many spiteful things, however, have been said about the Governor, because he chose to vote in the last election as his convictions rather than as the party dictated, but try as hard as they may, none of his critics can disparage his courage or his war record. When a more youth O'Ferrall was elected clerk of the court in his county, and although his office exempted him from military duty, he did not hesitate to cast his lot with the boys in gray, but shouldered his musket in defence of Southern rights.

He went in as a private, but by his courage and gallantry soon rose to the command of a regiment of cavalry. He was among the very last to keep up the fight in Virginia, disbanding his men several days after Lee's surrender. He bears upon his person to-day the mark of several wounds from ball and sabre, and on one occasion, having been shot through the lungs, was left on the field for dead.

It is no wonder that such a soldier, now holding the position of Chief Executive of the Old Dominion, should have received a great ovation at the Nashville reunion from his old comrades in arms.

Coming out of the war with a spotless record as a soldier, his talents were soon recognized by his people, and he was honored with an election to the General Assembly of Virginia. He was subsequently elected judge and thereafter for six successive terms represented the Shenandoah Valley District in Congress. The courage and fighting qualities which he displayed so conspicuously on the battlefield characterized his course in Congress, and the people of Virginia will never forget the time when he stood upon the floor of the House, singly and alone, and day in and day out fought the Republicans in defence of the rights of the minority.

Before his last term in Congress had expired, he was nominated for Governor of Virginia by a three-fourths vote over several strong competitors. During his occupancy of the Governor's chair, he has discharged the duties of his high office without fear or favoritism. He has in every way maintained the dignity of the high position which he occupies, and he commands the respect of his State and country.

Once more in the year 1896, he showed his courage by refusing to support a ticket and a platform in which he did not believe, and since that time he has been constantly under fire from the silver people. But those who shoot at him with silver bullets, and who jab him in the side with their pens, should remember that for four years O'Ferrall went through a shower of lead, and exposed his person to the thrusts of sabres, having passed through such an ordeal, it is not probable that he will now be hurt, or deterred from his course by a fusillade of pop-cracker and billingsgate.

CATTERY'S SOUND DEMOCRACY.

While we were forced to dissent in an article yesterday, from the view advanced by Senator Caffery that the Democratic idea of tariff contemplated free raw materials we must concede that the success which he made of his able speech was an epitome of Democratic doctrine that is absolutely faultless. Said he:

"I believe in a tariff on luxuries. I believe in excise taxes. I believe in an income tax. I believe in a tariff on imports, placed so as to put money in the pockets of the government, and not in the pockets of individuals. I do not believe in protection, save for the purpose of protecting every citizen in the enjoyment of lawful constitutional and national rights."

That sentiment is worthy of the man who presided over the convention of the National Democratic party at Indianapolis. It is true Democratic principle and the party that represents that principle is the true Democracy and the Democracy that will live.

Our Richmond boys carried off many honors at the Virginia Military Institute. The records for the past session show three captains, one lieutenant, one first sergeant, one line sergeant, three corporals and a medalist. That is a record of which Richmond and Richmond boys may well be proud.

It is given out that Debs is going to New York in two weeks and begin a vigorous campaign in behalf of his socialist colony. If Debs will only capture Tammany and carry it away with him to his Western Utopia, we have no doubt that Greater New York will be profoundly grateful.

The rowling experts tell us that it was clearly demonstrated in the Poughkeepsie Regatta the other day, that the American stroke is better, at least for Americans, than the English stroke. Just as we said in a recent article comparing the government of Great Britain and the government of the United States. They are both great. The English way is best for England, and the American way is best for America. That is something for the Anglo-manichees to think about.

Municipal Government in England and the United States.

Editor of The Times:
 Sir,—In my last article I showed the great advantages accruing to the taxpayers of Huddersfield from the operations of the various public works conducted by the town council. I now propose to compare the management of some of these public undertakings in Huddersfield with the management by the city council of like works in this city. This I am able to do in the case of the gas works and water works. I intend later also to compare the cost of the police and administration of justice

in the two cities and of the fire departments, and also of the city hall and officers. I will first take up the question of the gas works, as the value and management of the works here are now a subject of public interest to our taxpayers in view of an effort being made to induce the council to reduce the price of gas for fuel purposes, and of an effort to purchase the same. As I explained in my last article the Huddersfield gas works were formerly owned by a private corporation, but after the town received its charter of incorporation were purchased by the town council. At the time they were wholly inadequate to meet the needs of the town and were supplying gas at a high price and paying the stockholders large dividends. As a consequence, the very profitable character of the undertaking the price which the council was compelled to pay was a high one. Immediately after the purchase was completed the council undertook the work of enlarging the plant and extending the mains, thus making them adequate to the needs of the town and at the same time reduced the price of gas. The effect of this policy was to enormously increase the consumption of gas, and so to reduce the cost of the gas to the town. The total capital outlay of \$1,522,095 up to March, 1895, produced every year a large profit after paying interest on this outlay, providing for a sinking fund and for the payment of the cost of the law, sufficient to repay the capital borrowed within the period allowed, a large depreciation fund to provide for the renewal of the works, and their property of the town, and the cost of the city taxes. This profit, which exceeded \$50,000 per year, was carried to the credit of the town account of the town and by that amount reduced the tax-payers. In 1895 the gas committee realized that, notwithstanding the success of the works and the fact that, although then only charging 26 cents per thousand feet, the gas, they might remodel the works in order successfully to compete with the electric light and thus continue to make the undertaking profitable to the city. They must produce a gas of high illuminating power at the lowest cost.

The council approved this action of the gas committee, but required that the cost of re-construction should be borne out of the fund set aside for depreciation, so far as it could suffice, and the annual net income of the works until extinguished, thus refusing to increase the debt upon the works.

The re-construction undertaken on the terms, and the balance of cost chargeable against the income was on 31st of March, 1896, \$212,829. The works thus being placed in first-class order the gas committee was, on following showing, 1896, to make the following showing as the result of the year's working: The sale of gas to private consumers and the town council for public lighting produced \$214,229. The price charged to private consumers was 26 cents per thousand cubic feet of gas produced was about \$20,000 cubic feet, of which \$20,000 cubic feet was sold to private consumers. The income received from the sale of gas to private consumers and from the sale of gas to the town council for public lighting amounted to \$150,000. The total income produced by the gas works in the year of 1896 was \$214,229. The cost of re-construction of the works, including all charges for labor, salaries (including the salaries of collectors who collect each gas bill at the consumers house or place of business), maintenance of works, reward of gas, and the cost of the gas, was \$226,085, of which sum only \$14,400 was paid for labor. The gross profit therefore on the working of the undertaking was \$132,440 for the year. Out of this profit the gas committee paid to the town council for taxes on the works, mains and plant, which are assessed in the same way as all other property in the town, that is to say on their rental value from year to year. The sum of \$19,559 they paid for the annual interest on the capital sum actually expended in the purchase and extension of the works, and they set aside and invested the sum of \$4,495, the amount required to repay the loans raised for the gas works in the period, limited by the law authorizing the loans. After these payments had been made they still had in hand a balance of \$224,465, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been available for reduction of the amount required to be raised from taxation and would have been so applied but for the re-construction of the works in the previous year. The sum so applied in reduction of that debt of \$212,829 which at this rate of reduction annually will be discharged in a little over five years.

Here, then, we see that Huddersfield actually received, for the gas works, a net profit in one year of \$17,955 over and above the payment of all interest on the capital invested in the works and of the necessary sum required for the redemption of the capital. The wisdom of re-constructing the works and adopting the most recently invented and scientific system of gas making is clearly seen by a comparison of the details of the accounts before and since the change.

The sum required for the re-construction of the works has been largely reduced and gas in the last year was produced at a cost of only 22 cents per thousand feet, after allowing for the residuals. The value of the gas residual has also been materially increased by their conversion into a finished marketable product. They actually last year sold for nearly one-third more money than the gas itself. This experience also demonstrates how short a time a gas plant has in these days of scientific invention and advancement. Although only purchased and re-constructed in 1891, and kept constantly as needed, yet in 1895, only fourteen years afterwards, the whole Huddersfield plant required re-construction at a cost of over \$200,000 in order to meet the altered conditions in gas production.

Let us now turn to the Richmond gas undertaking and compare its financial condition with that of Huddersfield. Both plants supply a like population and have a monopoly within their district of supply, and are both owned and managed by the city councils. Last year the superintendent of the Richmond works reported that the total production of gas was 15,882,000 feet, of which 12,000,000 feet were sold to private consumers and the balance, less breakage and condensation, was supplied to the city for public use without being paid for. These figures compare with a total production in Huddersfield of 20,000,000 feet, all of which, except leakage, was paid for either by private consumers or the town council. The income received in Richmond from the gas sold to private consumers at 26 cents per thousand feet was \$409,856.25. The income from gas sold to private consumers in Huddersfield, at 56 cents per thousand feet was \$239,104, and to private consumers for manufacturing purposes, at 45 cents per thousand feet, was \$11,100, or a total from the sales to private consumers of \$250,204, nearly twice as much money as was received in Richmond. Although the cost of the gas sold in Richmond was \$114,542, or within \$17,538 of the total income received. The cost of labor here (the pay roll) was \$96,645, and the cost of the gas sold in Huddersfield, at 56 cents per thousand feet, was \$114,542, or within \$17,538 of the total income received from all sources in Richmond. Now turn to the cost of production in Huddersfield. This is stated to be \$114,542, or within \$17,538 of the total income received. The cost of labor here (the pay roll) was \$96,645, and the cost of the gas sold in Huddersfield, at 56 cents per thousand feet, was \$114,542, or within \$17,538 of the total income received from all sources in Richmond. Now turn to the cost of production in Huddersfield. This is stated to be \$114,542, or within \$17,538 of the total income received.

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